

ISOLATION OF CASTLE'S INTRINSIC FACTOR

Twenty-five years ago Castle postulated the presence of an "intrinsic factor" in normal gastric juice; deficiency in this factor occurred in pernicious anaemia. Latner *et al.* (*Lancet*, 1: 497, 1954) believe that they have at last isolated the factor in a pure state from gastric juice, and that it is a mucoprotein of molecular weight of the order of 15,000.

NOTICE

The first Canadian Cancer Research Conference will be held at Honey Harbour, Ont., from June 16 to 19 inclusive. This Conference is being sponsored by the National Cancer Institute of Canada, and is primarily designed to encourage a review of present knowledge on various aspects of cancer for the benefit of grantees of the Institute. The topics to be discussed include: Carcinogenesis, Enzyme Relationships, Tumour Host Relations and The Effects of Radiation. Very limited accommodation is possible and attendance must be by application only. Further information may be obtained from Dr. Robert L. Noble, Collip Medical Research Laboratory, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario at its 89th Annual Session elected the following officers and appointed the following Committees:

President—Dr. J. A. Dauphinee, Toronto; Vice-President—Dr. D. S. Wigle, Windsor, Ont.

Executive Committee—Dr. J. A. Dauphinee, Toronto, (Chairman); Dr. Carl E. Hill, Lansing; Dr. J. H. McPhedran, Toronto; Dr. J. F. Sparks, Kingston; and Dr. D. S. Wigle, Windsor.

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Finance, Printing and Property—Dr. Carl E. Hill, Lansing, (Chairman); Dr. Malcolm Cameron; Dr. A. L. Richard; Dr. R. W. Schnarr; Dr. Ward Woolner.

The Henry Simpson Newland Prize in Surgery, established to commemorate the services of Sir Henry Newland to the medical profession, is open for competition.

The Prize will consist of a money award of One Hundred Pounds (£100), together with a medal. The first award will be made in 1955, the subject of the essay being: "The Influence Upon Surgical Practice of Irradiation and Endocrine Therapy." The dissertation should be based on personal observation and experience, and must be typewritten or printed in English. It must not exceed 50,000 words. Essays must be delivered to the General Secretary, Federal Council of the British Medical Association in Australia, 135 Macquarie Street, Sydney, not later than May 20, 1955.

The competition is open to any graduate of any medical school within the British Commonwealth.

(Continued on page 68 of the advertising section)

BOOK REVIEWS

REGENERATION AND WOUND-HEALING

A. E. Needham, *University Demonstrator in Zoology, University of Oxford*. 152 pp. 8s. 6d. net. Methuen & Co. Ltd., London, W.C. 2, 1952.

This small volume deals with the problem of wound healing at all levels of the animal kingdom. The author has conducted a very thorough search of the physical changes and biochemical events concerned with the problem of regeneration and the result should find ready acceptance by anyone more than casually interested in the subject. It contains an exhaustive bibliography to assist the reader in the pursuit of any particular point of interest.

HYPERTENSIVE DISEASES

H. A. Schroeder, *Associate Professor of Medicine and Director, Hypertension Division, Department of Internal Medicine, Washington University, School of Medicine; Assistant Physician, Barnes Hospital, Saint Louis, Missouri*. 610 pp. illust. \$10.00. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia; The Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto 2, 1953.

This book has been awaited with considerable interest by all those interested in the therapy of hypertension, and it will well repay careful reading. The early chapters are devoted to discussions, necessarily brief but sufficiently comprehensive, on the factors regulating blood pressure, on definitions and on etiological factors such as heredity, environment, the kidney and neurogenic factors. Several chapters deal with clinical and pathological considerations and with specific types of hypertension as in pheochromocytoma. An important chapter discusses the classification, differential diagnosis and investigation. Treatment, particularly with respect to the use of hypotensive agents, notably hexamethonium and apresoline (Hyphex), is laid out in great detail. The results are impressive but the author emphasizes that the problem is by no means solved and that the present approach is only "one small step forward."

CLINICAL PSYCHIATRY FOR PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS

I. Skottowe, *Psychiatrist, Warneford and Park Hospitals, Oxford*. 395 pp., \$7.25. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London, W.C. 2; McClelland & Stewart Ltd., Toronto 13, 1953.

This well written and enjoyable book may be called a good example of English eclecticism and psychobiology. It is subheaded "For Practitioners and Students" and is not meant as a text for those who aspire to specialism. However in spite of this it makes good and provocative reading for the psychiatrist. Dr. Skottowe possesses an elegant and lively style and an atmosphere of genial and humane good sense pervades the book. The absence of those boring and poorly presented case histories whose padded bulk swell so many psychiatric texts calls for commendation. Unless one has a great talent for thumbnail sketches of the extraordinary or a genius that can make even the ordinary notable, it is wise to eschew a method of communication which can only be used by a master of prose. Unhappily most psychiatrists are neither masters of prose nor well informed enough about the technique of writing to avoid this pitfall.

Of course there are and must be many faults which will be remedied in future editions. The matter of certifying insanity has been done inadequately and skimpily. Students and practitioners need clear and proper guidance on the snares of certification and Dr. Skottowe fails to provide this, although he is surely capable of doing so. The least a practitioner can do for a patient is to write an honest, sensible, useful and

legally unassailable certificate and many fail to do this from sheer ignorance of what is involved in committing a person to a mental hospital.

On page 240 there appears the advice to give continuous narcosis for a period of 8 to 12 weeks. This must be a misprint and yet on page 125 one finds Dr. Skottowe recommending 2 to 3 weeks of 20 hours sleep a day "or even longer". He does not emphasize nearly enough that continuous narcosis is no plaything and has many hazards which rise steadily in the hands of the inexperienced. It would surely be wise to have some advice on treating barbiturate poisoning at the end of the continuous narcosis section? The section on treatment of toxic confusional states is inadequate and pays too little attention to the work of Gould and others who have achieved excellent results with infusions of glucose, adequate fluids and massive doses of vitamins.

However in spite of criticism this is a full flavoured book which will be read with equal pleasure by the experienced and inexperienced, to savour the wise and witty words of one who is clearly a first class doctor.

CLINICAL INVESTIGATION

E. H. Stokes, Senior Honorary Physician, Sydney Hospital; Honorary Lecturer in Medicine and Lecturer in Clinical Medicine, University of Sydney. 628 pp. illust. £5/5/-. Angus and Robertson Ltd., Sydney, 1953.

This textbook should have a different title. It deals with history taking, physical diagnosis and laboratory examination of urine and blood. On this continent and in England, too, clinical investigation has come to mean much more than the description of signs and symptoms and routine laboratory methods. It embraces the basic sciences of physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology, bacteriology, etc., in their application to the study of human disease. Clinical investigation is much more than diagnosis; it is a discipline by which the mechanism of disease processes are brought to light, new methods in diagnosis discovered, the action of drugs at the bedside understood, all for the improvement of treatment. It is therefore unfortunate that the title is misleading, unintentional though it may be. As a manual of diagnosis designed for students and practitioners it is excellent and should take its rightful place in this class of textbook. It is highly recommended for those for whom it was written.

THE MANAGEMENT OF ABDOMINAL OPERATIONS

Edited by R. Maingot. 1253 pp. illust. \$24.00. The Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto, 1953.

With the expansion of other surgical specialties, particularly that of cardiovascular surgery, many have regarded the abdominal surgery as a closed chapter. This new edition confirms clearly that it is not. In the words of the editor, the "Management" is defined as "artful, ingenious methods of treatment". With that objective, a wide variety of contribution to the book seems to emphasize the physiopathological and metabolic problems in gastrointestinal surgery. New data, available from clinical and experimental investigations on surgical shock, fluid and electrolyte balance, the role of vitamins, are ably correlated, with special reference to abdominal cases.

The reader finds two particularly valuable features in the book: (1) The understanding of ways in which recent advances in antibiotics, blood transfusion and anaesthesia affect not only the mortality rates in abdominal operations, but also the technique of surgical approach, making operative intervention possible in cases previously left to conservative treatment. (2) The way of presentation of controversial problems of etiology and treatment, in which the decision is left to the reader.

A good example of this approach is the discussion of the dumping syndrome. After a concise description of confirmed data, the author discusses the mechanical, chemical and psychosomatic factors of the syndrome, without offering dogmatic conclusion. The book, written on a postgraduate level, is not only a valuable aid in surgical studies, but also a potential stimulus for anyone interested in the ever-expanding field of gastroenterology.

CLINICAL ORTHOPÆDICS

Edited by A. F. DePalma, Editor-in-Chief. Number One, 242 pp. illust., single copy, \$6.00. or sustaining orders \$5.00 each. J. B. Lippincott Company, Montreal, 1953.

This publication is divided into two parts, the first dealing with a specific topic, and the second containing articles on miscellaneous topics related to and concerned with orthopaedic surgery, but also of interest and concern to the general practitioner and those in allied specialties. The problems pertaining to children's orthopaedics are presented concisely and completely, covering a wide range of topics from arthritis through congenital and traumatic disorders, to be concluded by a discussion on tuberculosis of the spine in children. The articles on arthritis and Perthes' disease deserve special mention for their information, presentation and advice.

Under the heading of General Orthopaedics the introduction relating to research is particularly timely and should be read especially by men undergoing training at the present time. The articles following are all extremely readable and instructive. The journal as a whole is a credit to the editors and the various authors. If subsequent volumes come up to the excellence of the first number, Clinical Orthopaedics should be an unqualified success.

TEXTBOOK OF MEDICAL TREATMENT

Edited by D. M. Dunlop, Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine, University of Edinburgh; L. S. P. Davidson, Physician, H. M. The Queen in Scotland; Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, University of Edinburgh; and Sir J. McNee, Physician, H. M. The Queen in Scotland; Regius Professor of Practice of Medicine, University of Glasgow. 1023 pp. illust. 6th ed. \$9.50. E. & S. Livingstone Ltd., Edinburgh and London; The Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd., Toronto 2, 1953.

This completely revised sixth edition of a familiar work is a welcome successor to the previous editions. New chapters have been added. These deal with chemotherapy, rehabilitation, the treatment of poisoning, and chemotherapy of malignant disease.

The subject of medical therapeutics is presented in a sensible way. The eminent authors have selected for detailed description, methods found to be most useful in their own experience. This considerable volume is a manual of immense value to student and practitioner alike.

PATHOLOGY OF THE HEART

Edited by S. E. Gould, Clinical Professor of Pathology, Wayne University College of Medicine, Detroit, Michigan; Pathologist, Wayne County General Hospital, Eloise, Michigan. 1023 pp. illust. \$28.00. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois; The Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1953.

A most comprehensive textbook on the heart has been drawn together by the editor and authors. They deal first with the history of its pathological disorders, its anatomy and embryology and normal and abnormal

physiology and then with the pathological aspects of its diseases. A considerable time is devoted to congenital malformations, to be followed by chapters on the degenerative conditions, vascular disturbances, rheumatic and non-rheumatic inflammatory diseases, parasitic, neoplastic and traumatic disorders of the heart. There is an excellent chapter on clinicopathologic correlations and finally an appendix with tables of standard weights and measurements and a detailed description of the methods of pathological examination of the heart, including the injection of coronary arteries. The bibliography is a most extensive one and the numerous illustrations are mainly well-conceived and technically-excellent photographs of actual gross and microscopic preparations. The diagrammatic representations are relatively few in number.

The scope of this book is vast and it may be highly commended as a reference work and as a textbook for, not only pathologists, but all those who are interested in or deal with the clinical manifestations of heart disease. The clinical aspects and implications in heart disease are repeatedly introduced in relation to the pathological features. Controversial subjects, such as the etiology of calcific aortic valve stenosis are amply dealt with, and one can find in this book most of the known facts in relation to the pathology of diseases of the heart.

MAN'S BACK

T. A. Willis, Formerly Head, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, St. Luke's Hospital; Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon, U.S.P.H.S. Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. 161 pp. illust. \$10.50. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill.; The Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1953.

This short volume deals with the many conditions of the human back. The author has tried to cover most of the problems to varying degree, without any effort being made that this work be an omnibus. However, it is because of this that the reviewer finds fault. The information offered is a little more than that usually possessed by the non-orthopaedic surgeon. It is difficult to understand for whom the book is truly intended. It is of little value to the orthopaedic surgeon. To the others, the possession of the information offered may lure the recipient into a false sense of security—that this is all that is to be known about a man's back. It is a concise book, easy to read, with illustrations that are moderately good.

The volume is to be read at one's leisure. However, it cannot be recommended, other than to students who desire a little more than is in the general textbook of orthopaedics.

PAIN SYNDROMES AND THEIR TREATMENT

J. M. Tarsy, Chief, Arthritis Clinic, University (New York Postgraduate) Hospital, New York University-Bellevue Medical Centre. 592 pp. illust. \$13.25. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield Illinois; The Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1953.

This work deals with the pain syndromes involving the shoulder region and upper extremity. Part I covers the anatomical and physiological bases for these syndromes and the description of the various methods of examination.

Parts II, III, IV, and V describe the pain syndromes in cervical lesions, thoracic lesions, shoulder lesions, and peripheral lesions respectively. Part VI is devoted to treatment. Here the different local analgesic techniques including heat, manipulation, immobilization, traction, exercises, Roentgen- and electro-therapies, and therapeutic nerve block are described for the various syndromes. The final chapter details the procedures of therapeutic nerve block. There is an excellent and extensive bibliography.

The author is to be congratulated on gathering together so much material on this difficult field of knowledge. His work will be valued chiefly by the rheumatologist and orthopedist, who should possess this volume. Many physicians and practitioners will find this a valuable source of reference.

DISC LESIONS FOR THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER

J. Cyriax, Physician to the Department of Physical Medicine, St. Thomas's Hospital, London. 37 pp. illust. \$1.00. Cassell and Company Ltd., London; British Book Service (Canada) Ltd., Toronto 6, 1953.

In this pamphlet the etiology and diagnosis of disc disease and the various forms of therapy are discussed. The general practitioner, for whom the pamphlet is intended, will find it interesting although controversial. Dr. Cyriax maintains that there is little place for laminectomy in cervical and thoracic disc disease except where there is pressure on the spinal cord. He also feels that laminectomy should be avoided in lumbar lesions unless gross lumbar deformity, foot drop, bladder symptoms or recurrent attacks have occurred. Particular stress is laid on manipulation measures, but unfortunately the reader is referred to journals for precise details.

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CLINICAL ENDOCRINOLOGY

K. E. Paschkis, Associate Professor of Medicine, Director of the Division of Endocrine and Cancer Research, Jefferson Medical College; A. E. Rakoff, Clinical Professor of Obstetric and Gynaecologic Endocrinology, Jefferson Medical College; and A. Cantarow, Professor of Biochemistry, Jefferson Medical College, 830 pp. illust. \$16.00. Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., New York 16, 1954.

This is the latest of a number of new books on endocrinology which have appeared since World War II. Although "clinical" is suitably applied in the title, the authors deal thoroughly with the anatomy, embryology, and physiology of each endocrine gland. There are numerous illustrations and diagrams which serve to clarify the text. A section on Laboratory Methods is included providing a useful rapid reference to the tests which may be of value in a particular patient. There are several minor points with which this reviewer would take issue. The use of parathyroid hormone in the management of hypoparathyroidism as recommended, has largely been supplanted by the oral use of A.T. 10, which is here relegated to a secondary role. The section on acute thyroiditis does not mention the use of x-ray therapy or cortisone, both having been found useful in a disease which, though self-limited, may be prolonged and distressingly painful.

The authors have chosen to exclude largely discussion of the use of hormones in non-endocrine disease, except for a brief and incomplete list of diseases treated with ACTH and cortisone. The use of hormones in palliation of cancer is not described.

The book will be useful to students and doctors alike. It is authoritative and well written.

WILLIAM CHESOLDEN 1688 - 1752

Sir Zachary Cope, Consulting Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. 112 pp. illust. \$3.40. E. & S. Livingstone Ltd., Edinburgh and London; The Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd., Toronto 2, 1953.

This monograph in the straightforward style that would have pleased his contemporaries does honour to the chief representative of English surgery in the first half of the eighteenth century. The "ingenious Mr. Cheselden" has somehow been crowded out of the spotlight of medical history by the more famous Hunters who were his contemporaries, and it is therefore pleasing that Sir Zachary Cope has revived the figure of the man who was eminent in an age of great men and whose achievements in anatomy, in operative surgery and in establish-

ing the position of surgery gave strength and distinction to British medicine and are landmarks in the history of the profession as a whole.

The author does full justice to these achievements, places Cheselden the surgeon and man of the world imaginatively in the vigorous life of his time, and paints a most compelling picture of a large-minded, tolerant and gifted physician. The chapter on Cheselden and his friends is particularly well done. The illustrations are of unusual interest. The book as a whole reflects great credit on the publishers. Certainly in volumes such as this the muse of medical history is being handsomely served in our time which may yet be known to posterity as an age of fine historical writing.

COPYING AND DUPLICATING MEDICAL SUBJECTS AND RADIOGRAPHS

H. L. Gibson, Technical Editor, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y. 75 pp. illust. \$5.50. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois: The Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1953.

Though intended primarily for doctors who prepare their own photographic records and for other amateur photographers, this book will serve as a useful summary for the trained medical photographer.

The inexperienced photographer will learn to make the best use of simple equipment by taking specific preparatory steps and precautions. Only in the chapter on the copying of radiographs, a subject more complex than is usually appreciated, does the author limit his discussion to one type of equipment. But even in this field basic principles are given which will allow each photographer to experiment with his own equipment. The tables of specific procedures and of film and exposure data are eminently practical. The instructions for copying black-and-white originals, coloured originals in black-and-white and colour, and motion picture frames and colour transparencies in black-and-white for publication can make the difference between crude and finished results.

The format is convenient and pleasing, the print large and the language untechnical whenever possible. The illustrations of procedures and the examples of results are well chosen and of excellent quality.

DISEASES OF THE EYE

A Textbook for Students and Practitioners. E. Wolff, Surgeon, Moorfields Westminster and Central Eye Hospital; Ophthalmic Surgeon, Royal Northern Hospital. 224 pp. illust., 4th ed. \$6.00. Cassell & Co., Ltd., London; British Book Service (Canada) Ltd., Toronto, 1953.

In the title the author states this book is for students and practitioners and it is written with this aim in mind. Diseases of the eye are presented in a concise and orderly fashion. The more common conditions with which one meets in practice are well presented and discussed. The uncommon conditions are relegated to small type. The illustrations are excellent, showing both the clinical and pathological changes seen in disease. Many of the illustrations are taken from the author's other books. The chapter on ophthalmic operations is covered in a superficial manner and gives only an indication of what is done at these operations. The appendix covers the use of the newer drugs which are of use in ophthalmic practice. In the present day so many new drugs are brought out that it is impossible to give a complete list in a book of this type. In the section discussing "retrolental fibroplasia", the author's theories have been outdated by recent findings in the etiology of this disease.

Taken as a whole, this book is a valuable addition to the library of the practitioner and the student. The ophthalmic problems which are met clinically are clearly presented and proper treatment is discussed. The excellent illustrations speak volumes by themselves.

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OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL SERVICES 1939-1945. CLINICAL SUBJECTS

Edited by W. R. Feasby, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.C.A.M.C., Supplementary Reserve, Lecturer in Physiology, University of Toronto. Vol. II, 537 pp. illust. \$5.00. Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1953.

This long-expected volume, dealing with clinical subjects, has now been published. Volume I, dealing with the administrative aspects of the Canadian Medical Services in World War II, will it is hoped be published shortly. Volume II is unique in that it tells in a single volume the clinical experience of the three Canadian Medical Services, and therefore gives one the opportunity to compare their procedures and results. The first twenty-six chapters deal with clinical problems encountered during the process of mobilization and fighting. The material is presented by individuals who had responsibilities in carrying out treatment policy. It is a historical presentation. Some of the authors have, however, emphasized lessons which were learned, together with appropriate recommendations. In general, the story has been told of the work of all the specialties that were active during the war.

Chapters 27 to 31 deal with the medical research done in the three Services and in supporting civilian institutions. Some of these studies are dealt with in considerable detail. The last chapters of the book deal with medical statistics—a summary of medical experi-

ences during the war. It is unfortunate that statistics during the early part of the war left much to be desired. For this reason, no doubt, a good deal of interesting information of this period was not recorded, constituting a definite loss. On the whole, the records given should stimulate a good deal of thought and study.

This volume, published by the Queen's Printer, is attractively put together. Most of the chapters present a fair summary of experience in the three Services with the subject under discussion. No doubt space limitation is the reason for curtailment or omission of some material of considerable interest. Every Canadian doctor, whether or not he served in one of the armed forces, will wish to have this book on his shelf.

THE PLURIPOTENCY OF THE HYPOPHYSAL HORMONES.

J. Samuels, Specialist for endogenous endocrinotherapy, Director of the Central Institution for the Samuels-Therapy, Amsterdam. 296 pp. illust. Price 37 guilders. Ed. N. V. Cyclocoop. Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1953.

The author of this extraordinary book believes that all benign and malignant tumours are caused by hyperfunction of gonadotrophic or thyrotrophic centres respectively. By "spectroscopic means" he claims to be able to tell "in less than 30 seconds" whether or not a person is suffering from either form of "pituitary dysfunction." Such a pituitary, gonadal or thyroid dysfunction can be treated by "short wave radiation" of the appropriate glands. The claim is made that not a single patient has been lost who has continued such treatment regularly (often three times a week!). He admits, however, that no microscopic evidence of tumour disappearance is available as "one never finds a patient whose tumour has ceased further growth who will agree to biopsy!"

This book is difficult to read. This is partly because it is a translation, and partly because of the way in which it has been written. Statements are made dogmatically without details of any supporting experiments; the text is broken by long paragraphs of references to other published works of recognized authorities alleged to support his thesis; generalizations are often so sweeping as to frustrate and annoy the critical reader. Probably few endocrinologists will accept the ideas in the form in which they are expressed, but nevertheless, the book is a stimulating one. It is perhaps of interest, too, to remember that hypophysectomy is today being advocated by reputable surgeons for advanced carcinoma.

PROBLEMS OF FERTILITY IN GENERAL PRACTICE

J. Stallworthy, Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford; Examiner in Midwifery and Gynaecology, Oxford University; and others. 259 pp. illust. \$4.00. Cassell and Co. Ltd., London; British Book Service (Canada) Ltd., Toronto, 1953.

The title of this small book is somewhat misleading. It deals with problems of fertility, clinical contraception and a brief summary of the problems of eugenics in clinical practice. Its approach to all these problems is practical, non-controversial and, therefore, should be very useful to the practising physician. These subjects have not been generally well covered in the average gynaecological text and its greatest value to both general practitioner and specialist is that they are discussed under one cover.

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TEXTBOOK OF PATHOLOGY

W. Boyd, *Professor of Pathology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. 1024 pp. illust., 6th ed. \$12.50. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia; The Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd., Toronto 2, 1953.*

This is a new edition of a text which has been a favourite for over twenty years. The old text has been thoroughly revised and much new material added. Completely new material includes the influence of cortisone on inflammation and healing; the concept of field of influence in relation to repair; epidemic hæmorrhagic fever; Guillain-Barré syndrome; and a complete chapter on skin. The re-written sections include gangrene; syphilis; the radiosensitivity of tumours; nephrosis, and the anæmias. The book is completely up-to-date and presents all the essential material in a form which is easy to read and to assimilate. While not a complete reference book, it is highly recommended for students, graduate or undergraduate.

THE DIABETIC NEUROPATHIES

J. I. Goodman, *Senior Clinical Instructor, Western Reserve University; Senior Visiting Physician and Physician in Charge of Diabetic Clinic, Mount Sinai Hospital; and others. 138 pp. illust. \$5.25. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill.; The Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1953.*

This monograph reviews the literature on the neurological complications seen in diabetes. The authors add their own series of patients and comment on the supposed etiological factors: they discuss the arguments both for and against arteriosclerotic changes and vitamin deficiencies as a cause for diabetic neuropathy. Their conclusion in regard to pathogenesis is: "the cause lies in some as yet obscure metabolic change in nerve tissue incidental to uncontrolled diabetes." In discussing the differential diagnosis, the authors refer to lead affecting primarily the motor nerves: it has been known for some years that, in fact, lead does not affect the nerves primarily, but that lead palsy is due to a deposition of lead in the muscles. The book will be of some interest not only to those specializing in diabetes but to internists and general practitioners.

METHODS OF EXAMINATION IN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

W. G. Scott-Brown, *Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, Royal Free Hospital, London. 110 pp. illust. \$3.75. Butterworth & Co. (Canada) Ltd., Toronto, 1954.*

This small book may be recommended to the medical student, the general practitioner and the pædiatrician. It describes clearly, simply and in detail all the commonly used methods of clinical examination of the ear, nose, pharynx and larynx. The investigation of vestibular function by caloric stimulation as well as the various means of testing hearing are well described in the sections on the vestibular and cochlear apparatus. In addition, practical information is included on x-ray techniques in relation to the paranasal sinuses and mastoid structures. The book is generously illustrated throughout with diagrams and x-ray plates.